

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:44:03 ON 19 MAY 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:44:13 ON 19 MAY 2006

L1 57372 S (OCUL? OR OPHTHAL? OR EYE) AND (SURGERY OR PROCEDURE)
L2 152 S L1 AND PHENYLEPHRINE
L3 2 S L2 AND KETOROLAC
L4 2 DUPLICATE REMOVE L3 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

FILE 'STNGUIDE' ENTERED AT 17:47:21 ON 19 MAY 2006

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:48:54 ON 19 MAY 2006

E "KETOROLAC"/CN 25
L5 1 S E3
E "PHENYLEPHRINE"/CN 25
L6 1 S E3

FILE 'CAPLUS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:52:06 ON 19 MAY 2006

L7 9 S L2 AND (IRRIGATION OR WASH?)
L8 8 DUPLICATE REMOVE L7 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)
L9 677 S L1 AND (IRRIGATION OR WASH?)
L10 31 S L9 AND (MYDR? OR STEROID OR ANTIINFLAMMATORY)
L11 29 DUPLICATE REMOVE L10 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

I.8 ANSWER 1 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

TI Redilatation with intracameral mydriatics in phacoemulsification **surgery**.

AB PURPOSE: To determine whether intracameral mydriatics can redilate pupils that contract during phacoemulsification cataract **surgery**. METHODS: A total of 80 patients were included in this prospective, randomized, double-blind study performed at Ornskoldsviks Hospital Eye Clinic. Of these, 60 patients had 0.6 microg/ml of epinephrine added to the balanced salt solution (BSS) used for **irrigation** and 20 patients did not. The patients in each group were randomized and given either an intracameral mydriatics (ICM) solution or placebo intracamerally after phacoemulsification and cortex cleaning. The pupil size was registered preoperatively, after cortex cleaning, 30 seconds after study injection, 2 mins after study injection and the day after **surgery**. RESULTS: No clinically relevant differences were found preoperatively. In the epinephrine material a significantly longer operation time ($p = 0.023$) and more procedures requiring Vision Blue and Kelman-type tip in the placebo group might indicate diversity in the grade of cataract. There was a greater degree of contraction in the absence of epinephrine in the **irrigation** solution (2.3 ± 1.0 mm in the ICM group and 3.2 ± 0.7 mm in the placebo group) compared to in the presence of epinephrine. With no epinephrine ICM significantly redilated the pupils at 30 seconds ($p < \text{or} = 0.001$) as well as at 2 mins ($p = 0.015$). CONCLUSION: We have shown that in cases with an intraoperative pupil contraction, ICM is effective in redilating the pupil. Insufficient adrenergic stimulation of the pupil dilator appears to be a major factor causing intraoperative pupil contraction during phacoemulsification cataract **surgery**.

I.8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

TI Prednisolone and flurbiprofen drops to maintain mydriasis during phacoemulsification cataract **surgery**.

AB PURPOSE: To compare the effects on the pupil of pretreatment with prednisolone 1% eyedrops, flurbiprofen 0.03% eyedrops, and sodium chloride 0.9% eyedrops in patients having phacoemulsification cataract **surgery**. SETTING: Christopher Home Eye Unit, Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, United Kingdom. METHODS: One hundred thirty-six white patients having phacoemulsification with no history of eye disease, antiinflammatory medication, or diabetes were enrolled in this prospective randomized double-blind study. Patients were allocated to receive flurbiprofen 0.03%, prednisolone 1%, or sodium chloride 0.9% (placebo) eyedrops at 30-minute intervals beginning 2 hours before **surgery**. All patients received cyclopentolate 1% and phenylephrine 2.5% drops preoperatively and epinephrine 1:10(6) intraoperatively in the intraocular irrigating solution. The pupil diameter was measured from a television screen at the preset magnification of the operating microscope immediately before the incision, at the end of nucleus emulsification, at the end of **irrigation/aspiration** (I/A), and at the end of **surgery**. One hundred twelve patients with a baseline pupil diameter of at least 6.0 mm who had uneventful phacoemulsification were analyzed. RESULTS: The baseline pupil diameters were statistically similar. An analysis of variance did not reveal an overall significant mydriasis-maintaining effect of prednisolone or flurbiprofen compared to the placebo at any stage of **surgery** ($P = .16$ to $.37$). The 95% confidence interval showed flurbiprofen to be superior to prednisolone at the end of **surgery**. According to the paired t test, the reduction from the baseline at the end of I/A in the prednisolone group ($P = .051$) and at the end of **surgery** in the flurbiprofen group ($P = .22$) was not significant. CONCLUSION: In the presence of epinephrine in the intraocular irrigating solution, both prednisolone 1% and flurbiprofen 0.03% failed to maintain mydriasis at the crucial steps of nuclear emulsification and cortical I/A.

1:8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

T1 Irreversible agonist and antagonist properties of isothiocyanatobenzyl imidazoline in albino rabbit iris muscles

AB The alkylating agent isothiocyanatobenzyl imidazoline (IBI) was synthesized to investigate the unique receptor interacting properties of imidazolines. On the isolated rabbit iris sphincter, IBI produced concentration-dependent responses with an EC50 of 18 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, and at the highest concentration tested the maximum contraction of the tissue was 50% of

the

carbachol maximum. At equiactive concns. with the similar **washing procedure**, the total duration of responses to IBI and carbachol was 24 and 3 min, resp. After repeated **washing**, the sphincter relaxes to the control baseline of tone but, after reexposure to IBI for 6 h, failed to contract, indicating that desensitization or irreversible block has developed. Unlike with carbachol, the sphincter contraction to IBI was not affected by atropine 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, indomethacin 1 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, verapamil 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, or nifedipine 10 $\mu\text{mol/L}$. At a higher concentration of nifedipine and papaverine 100 $\mu\text{mol/L}$, the response to IBI was blocked. Furthermore, the contractile response to IBI was abolished by Ca^{2+} removal from the medium. Under similar conditions, $26 \pm 8\%$ of the maximum response to carbachol was preserved. Thus influx of extracellular as well as rise in intracellular Ca^{2+} appears vital for the contractile response to IBI. IBI did not contract the iris dilator, but shifted the concentration-response curve to the α -adrenoceptor activator, **phenylephrine**, to the right with a reduction in the maximum response. The tissue failed to

regain

the sensitivity to **phenylephrine** after 6 h of repeated **washing**. Phentolamine and nifedipine provided a small but significant protection of the response to **phenylephrine** against the irreversible block by IBI. Based on chemical and pharmacol. properties of IBI, it is concluded that the mol. acts in the rabbit as an irreversible agonist on unidentified receptors of the iris sphincter and an irreversible antagonist of multiple receptors on the iris dilator. These mol. properties of IBI are clearly different from that of the parent imidazoline mol. tolazoline.

1:8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

T1 Composition for irrigating intraocular tissues and maintaining mydriasis during intraocular **surgery**

AB An improved pharmaceutical composition useful in **ophthalmic surgery** is described. The composition includes a mydriatic agent, such as epinephrine in an acidic solution. The acidic solution preferably also contains glutathione. The composition is preferably formulated as a two-part solution, with the mydriatic agent being incubated in a relatively small volume acid solution, and one or more electrolytes being included in a neutral, buffered solution having a relatively large volume.

1:8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN

T1 Preoperative topical flurbiprofen- Na^+ in extracapsular lens extraction role in maintaining intraoperative pupillary dilatation.

AB Induction of intraoperative pupillary constriction, is predominantly a prostaglandin mediated process. The most potent antiprostaglandin NSAID, Flurbiprofen was used topically to study its efficacy against the above. In a prospective double blind clinical study, 50 brown eyes undergoing planned E.C.C.E., the pupils were dilated with 10% **phenylephrine** and 2% homatropine 1%/tropicamide. 25 eyes received 0.03% Flurbiprofen- Na^+ **eye drops** 1/2 hourly starting two hours before **surgery**. The maintained intraoperative mydriasis in the two groups before anterior chamber entry (stage I) vs at the end of complete cortex **wash** (stage III) was: in control group (stage I) $8.46 \pm 0.48 \text{ mm}$ vs (stage III) $3.56 \pm 0.43 \text{ mm}$ (highly SS); in flurbiprofen group (stage I) $8.60 \pm 0.48 \text{ mm}$ vs (stage III) $8.01 \pm 0.63 \text{ mm}$ (NSS). The pupillary area available for surgical manipulation in the control group was significantly decreased from 56.18 mm^2 in state I to 9.94 mm^2 in stage III, while in

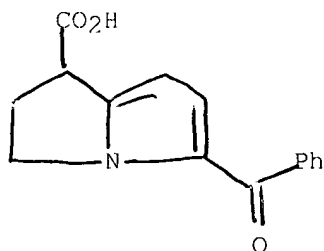
flurbiprofen group it changed insignificantly from 58.05 mm² in stage I to 50.24 mm² in stage III. Postoperatively after cataract was observed in 44% eyes of control group as compared to only 8% of eyes of flurbiprofen group. Thus a maintained intraoperative mydriasis in flurbiprofen group led to better E.C.L.E. which is a mandatory prerequisite to preferred and better present day posterior chamber IOL implantation.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
T1 Effects of topical suprofen and flurbiprofen on the miosis produced by anterior chamber **irrigation** with cholinergic agonists
AB Pretreatment with topical nonsteroidal antiinflammatory drugs is common practice to maintain maximal pupil dilation for cataract **surgery**. Most surgeons also inject a cholinergic agent intracamerally for miosis after intraocular lens insertion. The authors evaluated the effects of topical suprofen and flurbiprofen on the miosis induced by anterior chamber **irrigation** with either acetylcholine or carbachol. One **eye** of 30 pigmented rabbits was dilated with cyclopentolate HCl and **phenylephrine** HCl. Three groups, each compound of ten eyes, received flurbiprofen, suprofen, or a control. In each group, five eyes received acetylcholine by anterior chamber **irrigation** and five received carbachol. Pupil diams. were measured with calipers before and five minutes after **irrigation** by an observer unaware of the treatment regimen. Irises irrigated with carbachol constricted less than those irrigated with acetylcholine. In anterior chambers irrigated with carbachol, suprofen was associated with less miosis than either tears or flurbiprofen; however, if the infusion was performed with acetylcholine, no differences between the three groups were noted.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
T1 Cataract extraction in a fur seal.
AB Cataracts are common in pinnipeds, but **ocular** examination and **surgery** are complicated because of the small pupil, which is difficult to dilate with mydriatics. Vision was evident after a cataract was removed from a fur seal, using a manual technique of **irrigation** and aspiration. Access to the lens was limited by the constricted pupil, which could not be dilated with tropicamide, **phenylephrine**, or atropine.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 MEDLINE on STN
T1 Evaluation of flurbiprofen-exposed irises to acetylcholine anterior chamber **irrigation**.
AB Flurbiprofen (Ocufen), an antiprostaglandin, has been introduced into cataract **surgery**. It is used to prevent intraoperative miosis by blocking inflammatory mediator formation. Ocufen has been noted to diminish the controlled miosis produced by using acetylcholine in the operative period. This study evaluated the pupillary response to acetylcholine after it had been exposed to Ocufen. This was done using a control versus a study **eye** in 16 rabbits dilated with **phenylephrine** hydrochloride and cyclopentolate hydrochloride. The pupil diameters were measured at baseline, then the rabbits' anterior chambers were irrigated with an acetylcholine solution. The resultant pupillary diameters were measured at one and five minutes. At five minutes post-**irrigation** there was a statistically significant greater constriction in the control group than in the Ocufen group. This implies that Ocufen dampens the iris musculature's response to acetylcholine.

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 74103-06-3 REGISTRY
 CN 1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN 1H-Pyrrolizine-1-carboxylic acid, 5-benzoyl-2,3-dihydro-, (±)-
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (±)-Ketorolac
 CN **Ketorolac**
 CN RS 37619
 DR 66635-83-4
 MF C15 H13 N O3
 CI COM
 LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMINFORMRX, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IMSPATENTS, IMSRESEARCH, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, PATDPASPC, PHAR, PROMT, PROUSDDR, PS, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN, USPAT2, USPATFULL
 (*File contains numerically searchable property data)
 Other Sources: WHO
 DT.CA CAplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 RL.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); OCCU (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

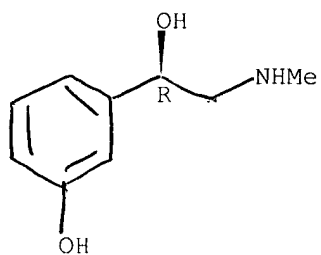


PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

899 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
 34 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
 901 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

I.6 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
 RN 59-42-7 REGISTRY
 CN Benzenemethanol, 3-hydroxy- α -[(methylamino)methyl]-, (α R)-
 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
 OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
 CN Benzenemethanol, 3-hydroxy- α -[(methylamino)methyl]-, (R)-
 CN Benzyl alcohol, m-hydroxy- α -[(methylamino)methyl]-, (-)- (7CI, 8CI)
 OTHER NAMES:
 CN (-)-m-Hydroxy- α -(methylaminomethyl)benzyl alcohol
 CN (-)-m-Oxedrine
 CN (-)-m-Synephrine
 CN (-)-Phenylephrine
 CN (R)-(-)-Phenylephrine
 CN (R)-Phenylephrine
 CN 1-m-Hydroxy- α -[(methylamino)methyl]benzyl alcohol
 CN L-Phenylephedrine
 CN l-Phenylephrine
 CN m-Methylaminoethanolphenol
 CN m-Oxedrine
 CN m-Sympathol
 CN m-Sympatol
 CN m-Synephrine
 CN Mesaton
 CN Mesatone
 CN Metaoxedrin
 CN Metaoxedrine
 CN Metasympatol
 CN Metasynephrine
 CN Mezatol
 CN Neo-Synephrine
 CN **Phenylephrine**
 CN R(-)-Mezatol
 CN Visadron
 FS STEREOSEARCH
 MF C9 H13 N O2
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 LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO,
 CA, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM,
 DDFU, DRUGU, EMBASE, GMELIN*, HSDB*, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA,
 MEDLINE, MRCK*, NAPRALERT, PHAR, PROMT, RTECS*, SCISEARCH, SPECINFO,
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 DT.CA Caplus document type: Conference; Dissertation; Journal; Patent; Report
 RL.P Roles from patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study);
 MSC (Miscellaneous); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP
 (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in
 record)
 RLD.P Roles for non-specific derivatives from patents: BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP (Preparation); USES
 (Uses)
 RI.NP Roles from non-patents: ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological
 study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); MSC (Miscellaneous); OCCU
 (Occurrence); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses); NORL (No role in record)
 RLD.NP Roles for non-specific derivatives from non-patents: ANST (Analytical
 study); BIOL (Biological study); FORM (Formation, nonpreparative); PREP
 (Preparation); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

Absolute stereochemistry.



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

6729 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)
55 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
6734 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)
15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)

Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
L8 and (mydr\$ same (agent or active or therapeutic or dilator or pharmaceutical))	83

Database:

US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
 US Patents Full-Text Database
 US OCR Full-Text Database
 EPO Abstracts Database
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 Derwent World Patents Index
 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L9

Search History

DATE: Friday, May 19, 2006 Printable Copy Create Case

Set Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
<i>DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR</i>			
L9	L8 and (mydr\$ same (agent or active or therapeutic or dilator or pharmaceutical))	83	L9
L8	L6 and ((surgery or procedure) same (ocul\$ or ophthal\$ or eye))	582	L8
L7	L6 and (method near (opthal\$ or ocul\$ or eye)).ttl	39	L7
L6	L4 and (ocul\$ or eye or opthal?)	2166	L6
L5	L4 and method.ttl.	74	L5
L4	L3 and @pd<20020730	2198	L4
L3	L2 and (steroid or anesthetic or (alpha near5 (antagonist) or (adrenergic)))	6833	L3
L2	L1 and ((anti-inflammatory or (antiinflammatory) or analgesic or mydria\$) near10 (agent or active or therapeutic or pharmaceutical))	11297	L2
L1	(eye or ophthalmol\$) and (drops or solution or wash)	173831	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY



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Refine Search

Search Results -

Terms	Documents
Jeffrey near Herz	25

Database:

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 IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Search:

L11

Search History

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side by side

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result set

DB=PGPB,USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

L11	Jeffrey near Herz	25	L11
L10	Pamela near Palmer	12	L10
L9	Gregory near Demopulos	34	L9

DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=OR

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L7	6413961.pn.	1	L7
L6	6210394.pn.	1	L6
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